Best

The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIR.

(No. 4, of VOL. I.) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1784. (No. 4.)

Alexandria, Feb. 6, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber has lately arrived in this Town, in order to ſatisfy all Demands which may appear againſt him: He therefore requeſts all thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring in their Accounts.——All thoſe who are indebted to him, either by Bonds, Bills of Exchange, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to come and ſettle them, as he intends for England by the laſt of April next.

WILLIAM BUDDICOM, Sen.

☞ He has a Parcel of Iriſh Linen, Nails, Cordage, Canvas, Loaf Sugar, and Joiners Tools, which he will ſell low for Caſh.

TO BE SOLD,

By WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, AND COMPANY,

At their Store in King-Street, near the Corner of Fairfax-Street, Alexandria,

CHangeable, blue, Iſabel, roſe, ſteel-coloured, white, green, ſtriped, and Chineſe figured luteſtrings,
Green, blue, pink, and white Mantua,
Black ſatin and mode,
A few pieces of chintz,
Printed cottons and calicoes,
Cambrick and lawn,
Striped and flowered lawn,
Lawn and gauze handkerchiefs,
Souffler gauze aprons.
Striped, flowered, and plain gauze,
Plain and figured ribbons,
6d. 8d. and 10d. ſatin ribbons, taſte,
Black and white lace,
Elegant ſnuff-boxes,
Ladies' hair-pins,
Ditto fans,
Artificial flowers,
Fine and coarſe muſlin,
Book ditto,
Bobbins and tapes,
Ladies' gloves and mits,
Mens' gloves,
Womens' ſcarlet, purple, blue, and drab cloth cloaks,
Calamanco ſhoes,
Fine bordered Marſeilles quilting,
Yellow canvas and crewels for marking,
Fine Tartan plaid,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Iriſh and French linen,
Thread and worſted hoſe,
Coarſe yarn ditto, and gartering,
Checks and ſtriped Holland,
Fine and coarſe Scotch thread,
Sewing ſilk,
Scarlet and other colours of ſuperfine cloths,
Super and coarſe broadcloths,
Black, blue, green, pink, and crimſon calamanco,
Sergedenim,
Buckram, and ſtay-tape,
Silk, cotton, and check laces,
Corks and cheeſe,
Candles by the box,
Glaſs tumblers and wine glaſſes,
An aſſortment of queen's ware,
China bowls, tea and coffee cups and ſaucers, tea-pots, &c.
Pipes,
Saddles, bridles, girts, and ſaddle-cloths,
Neat pocket volumes of poetry with copper-plate cuts, by Spencer, Swift, Milton, Young, Cowley, Dryden, Butler, Gay, Prior, Parnell, Congreve, Addiſon, and Thompſon,
Bibles, teſtaments, prayer-books, and ſpelling-books,
Writing-paper, ink-powder, wafers, ſealing-wax, ſlate and black lead pencils, braſs and paper ink-pots, ſlates, and paſteboards,
Fine and coarſe hats,
Neat watch chains, ſeals, and keys,
Cork-ſcrews,
Mixed, packet, and cloak pins,
Screws of different ſizes,
Nails and ſprigs ditto,
White-Chapel needles,
An aſſortment of ſail ditto,
Silver and braſs ſleeve-buttons,
Poliſhed iron candleſticks,
Stock, cloſet, cheſt, pad, and horſe locks,
Mortiſe and other hinges,
Bright bolts for doors,
Japan'd waiters,
Corduroy and cotton velvets,
Negro cotton,
Cheap great coats and jackets,
An aſſortment of coat and veſt buttons,
Coarſe and fine blankets,
Scotch carpeting,
Camlets,
Cloth-coloured, olive, green, white, and black ſhalloons,
Cloth-coloured, black, green, blue, pink, and crimſon durants,
Cloth-coloured, black, and green tammy,
Blue and green moreens,
Fine and coarſe ſhirt buttons,
Shoe and quality binding,
Sail-cloth from number 1 to 8,
Sewing twine,
Ticklenburgs,
Oſnabrugs,
Heſſens near an ell wide,
Scotch bedticken,
Tablecloths,
Clouting diaper,
Hair brooms,
Shoe-bruſhes,
Mens' coarſe and fine ſhoes,
Ben ſoles,
Fine white ſwanſkin,
Red and white flannel,
Neat mehogany framed looking-glaſſes of different ſizes,
Small common painted ditto,
Pewter diſhes, baſons, cans, plates, table and tea ſpoons,
Knives and forks,
Raſors, lancets, and ſciſſors,
Cutteau and pen knives,
Combs, fiſh-hooks, and tobacco-boxes,
Common ſtirrups and bridle bits,
Neat plated ditto,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Chapes,
Steel plate handſaws,
Tenon, compaſs, and fret ſaws,
Augers, gimlets, and chiſels,
Broad and narrow axes,
Carpenters hammers and adzes,
Broad and narrow hoes,
Coopers axes and adzes,
Croſſcut and hand ſaw files,
Large and ſmall iron pots,
Dutch ovens, tea-kettles, ſkillets, &c.
Cart-boxes, and griddles,
Copper tea-kettles and coffee-pots,
Bell-metal ſkillets,
Ditto ſpice mortars,
Braſs cocks with keys,
Wool and cotton cards,
Glue,
Sweet oil in bottles,
Black pepper,
Mace, cloves, and nutmegs,
Teneriffe and Liſbon wine, by the caſk or gallon,
Liverpool ſalt,
Saltpetre,
Loaf ſugar,
White and brown Spaniſh ditto,
Muſcovado ditto by the barrel,
Coffee, bohea, green, and hyſon tea,
London ſteel,
Large nail-rods,
Bar-iron,
Wheat fans, &c.

Thoſe indebted to ſaid HARTSHORNE, and COMPANY, would do them a ſingular kindneſs in making payment at this time, as they are deſirous of extending their trade, but find it will be very difficult, if not impoſſible, without the ſpeedy aſſiſtance of their kind Cuſtomers, of whoſe paſt favours they are very ſenſible, and ſhall be much obliged by the continuance of their cuſtom.

January 29, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely ſorrel HORSE, ſuitable for either Saddle or Carriage, upwards of Fifteen Hands high, and about Seven Years old. Inquire of M. MADDEN.

Alexandria, Feb. 18.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near Cameron, *a Negro Man named TOM*, formerly the property of Mr. *Preſley Cox:* He is a likely Fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty-two years of age, and plays on the fiddle: Had on a negro cotton jacket and breeches, but it is probable he may have changed them as he had ſundry others.——Whoever takes him up, and brings him home, if within this County, ſhall receive Five Dollars, if out of the County, Ten Dollars, and if out of the State the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM SANFORD.

February 4, 1784. 1869

From the EDINBURGH ADVERTISER.

An Account of the BEHAVIOUR *and* SENTIMENTS *of* DEMOCRITUS.

DEMOCRITUS, on viewing the conduct of mankind, burſt into a fit of laughter, their whole life ſeemed to him ſo ridiculous, and he was ſo far carried away with this ironical paſſion, that the citizens of Abdera took him to be mad, and ſent ambaſſadors to Hippocrates the phyſician, intreating that he would examine his diſorder. Hippocrates relates the ſtory at large in his epiſtle to Damogetus. It is as follows:

When Hippocrates was come to Abdera, the people came flocking about him, ſome weeping, ſome intreating of him, that he would do his beſt. After ſome little repaſt he went to ſee Democritus, the people following him, whom he found in his garden in the ſuburbs all alone, ſitting upon a ſtone under a plane-tree, without hoſe or ſhoes, with a book on his knees, cutting up ſeveral beaſts, and buſy at his ſtudy. The multitude ſtood gazing round about to ſee the congreſs. Hippocrates, after a little pauſe, ſaluted him by his name, whom he reſaluted, aſhamed almoſt that he could not call him likewiſe by his, or that he had forgot it. Hippocrates aſked him what he was doing? He told him that he was buſy in cutting up ſeveral beaſts, to find out the cauſe of madneſs and melancholy. Hippocrates commended his work, admiring his happineſs and leiſure. And why, quoth Democrates have not you that leiſure? Becauſe, replied Hippocrates, domeſtic affairs hinder things that are neceſſary to be done, for ourſelves, neighbours, friends, expences, diſeaſes, frailties, and mortalities which happen; wife, children, ſervants, and ſuch buſineſs that deprive us of our time. At this ſpeech Democritus laughed (his friends and the people ſtanding by lamenting his madneſs.) Hippocrates aſked the reaſon why he laughed? He told him at the vanity and ſopperies of the time, to ſee men ſo empty of all virtuous actions, to hunt ſo far after gold, having no end to their ambition; to take ſuch infinite pains for a little glory, and to be favoured of men; to make ſuch deep mines into the earth for gold, and many times to find nothing, with loſs of their lives and fortunes. Some to love dogs, others horſes, ſome to deſire to be obeyed in many provinces, and yet themſeves to know no obedience. Some to love their wives dearly at firſt, and after a while to forſake and hate them, begetting children, with much care and coſt for their education, yet, when they grow to man's eſtate, to deſpiſe, neglect, and leave them naked to the world's mercy. Do not theſe behaviours expreſs their intolerable folly? When men live in peace they covet war, deteſting quietneſs, depoſing kings, and advancing others in their ſtead. How many ſtrange humours are in men? When they are poor and needy they ſeek riches, and when they have them they do not enjoy them, but hide them under ground, or elſe waſtefully ſpend them. O wiſe Hippocrates, I laugh at ſuch things being done, but much more when no good comes of them, and when they are done to ſo ill purpoſe. There is no truth or juſtice found amongſt them, for they daily plead one againſt another, the ſon againſt the father and the mother, brother againſt brother, kindred and friends of the ſame quality, and all this for riches, whereof after death they cannot be poſſeſſors. And yet they will defame and kill one another, commit all unlawful actions, contemning God and men, friends and country. They make great account of many ſenſeleſs things, eſteeming them as a great part of their treaſure, ſtatues, pictures and ſuch like moveables, dear bought and ſo curiouſly wrought, as nothing but ſpeech is wanting, and yet they hate living perſons ſpeaking to them. Others affect difficult things; if they dwell on firm land they will remove to an iſland, and

thence to land again, being no way conſtant to their deſires. They commend courage and ſtrength in wars, and let themſelves be conquered by luſt and avarice; they are in brief as diſordered in their minds, as Therſites was in his body. And now, methinks, O moſt worthy Hippocrates, you ſhould not reprehend my laughing, perceiving ſo many fooleries in men; for no man will mock his own folly, but that which he ſeeth in another; and ſo they juſtly mock one another. The drunkard calls him a glutton, whom he knows to be ſober. Many men love the ſea, others huſbandry; in ſhort, they cannot agree in their own trades and profeſſions, much leſs in their lives and actions.

When Hippocrates heard this ſo readily uttered, without premeditation, to declare the world's vanity, full of ridiculous contrariety, he replied, that neceſſity compelled men to many ſuch actions, and divers wills enſuing from divine permiſſion, that we might not be idle, as nothing is ſo odious to them as ſloth and negligence. Beſides, men cannot forcſee future events, in this uncertainty of human affairs; they would not ſo marry, if they could foretel the cauſes of their diſlike and ſeparation; or parents, if they knew the hour of their children's death, ſo tenderly provide for them; or an huſbandman ſow, if he thought there would be no increaſe; or a merchant adventure to ſea, if he foreſaw ſhipwreck; or be a magiſtrate, if preſently to be depoſed. Alas, worthy Democritus, every man hopes the beſt, and to that end he doth it, and therefore no ſuch cauſe or ridiculous occaſion of laughter.

Democritus hearing this excuſe, laughed again aloud, perceiving he wholly miſtook him, and did not well underſtand what he had ſaid concerning perturbations, and tranquillity of the mind. Inſomuch, that if men would govern their actions by diſcretion and providence, they would not declare themſelves fools, as now they do, and he ſhould have no cauſe of laughter; but (quoth he) they ſwell in this life as if they were immortal, and demigods, for want of underſtanding. It were enough to make them wiſe, if they would but conſider the mutability of this world, and how it wheels about, nothing being firm and ſure. He that is now above, to-morrow is beneath; he that ſat on this ſide to-day, to-morrow is hurled on the other; and not conſidering theſe matters, they fall into many inconveniences and troubles, coveting things of no profit, and thirſting after them, tumbling headlong into many calamities. So that if men would attempt no more than what they can bear, they would lead contented lives, and learning to know themſelves would limit their ambition; they would perceive then that nature hath enough without ſeeking ſuch ſuperfluities, and unprofitable things, which bring nothing with them but grief and moleſtation. As a fat body is more ſubject to diſeaſes, ſo are rich men to abſurdities and fooleries, to many caſualties and croſs inconveniences. There are many that take no heed what happeneth to others by bad converſation, and therefore overthrow themſelves in the ſame manner through their own fault, not foreſeeing dangers manifeſt. Theſe are things that give me matter of laughter, by ſuffering the pains of your impieties, as your avarice, envy, malice, enormous villainies, mutinies, unſatiable deſires, conſpiracies and other incurable vices, beſides your diſſimulation and hypocriſy, bearing deadly hatred one to another, and yet ſhadowing it with a good face, flying out into all luſts, and tranſgreſſions of all laws, both of nature and civility. Many things which they have left off after awhile they fall to again and leave again fickle and unconſtant as they are. When they are young, they would be old, and old, young. Princes commend a private life, private men itch after honour; a magiſtrate commends a quiet life, a quiet man would be in his office, and obeyed as he is: And what is the cauſe of all this, but that they know not themſelves. Some delight to deſtroy, one to build, another to ſpoil one country, to enrich another and himſelf. In all theſe things they are like children, in whom is no judgment or council, and reſemble beaſts, ſaving that beaſts are better than they, as being contented with nature. When ſhall you ſee a lion hide gold in the ground, or a bull contend for a better paſture? When a boar is thirſty, he drinks what will ſerve him, and no more; and when his belly is full he ceaſeth to eat: But men are immoderate in both. Is there any remedy for this in phyſic? I anatomize and cut up theſe poor beaſts, to ſee theſe diſtempers, vanities, and follies, yet ſuch proof were better made on man's body, if kind nature would endure it: Who from the hour of his birth is moſt miſerable, weak and ſickly; when he ſucks he is guided by others, when he is grown great, practiſeth unhappineſs, and is ſturdy, and when old a child again, and repenteth him of his life paſt. Women are all day a dreſſing, to pleaſure other men a broad, and go like ſluts at home, not caring to pleaſe their own huſbands, whom they ſhould. Seeing men are ſo fickle, ſo fooliſh, ſo intemperate, why ſhould not I laugh at thoſe, to whom folly ſeems wiſdom, will not be cured, and perceive it not?

It grew late, Hippocrates left him, and no ſooner was he come away, but all the citizens came about, flocking to know how he liked him. He told them in brief, that notwithſtanding thoſe ſmall neglects of his attire, body, and diet, the world had not a wiſer, a more learned, a more honeſt man, and they were much deceived to ſay that he was mad.

BERLIN, *October* 14.

A PRUSSIAN nobleman having lately preſented a petition to his Sovereign, for the purpoſe of obtaining a commiſſion in the army for his ſon, received from his Majeſty the following anſwer:

Moſt illuſtrious, dear and faithful!

"I have ſeen your petition concerning your ſon. It is proper to inform you, that ſome time ſince I have given orders to admit no perſons of rank in my armies, as thoſe gentlemen, after a campaign or two, thinking themſelves exceedingly clever, generally retire, ſettling on their own eſtates, where they enjoy the reputation of having been in the ſervice. If your ſon chooſes to be a ſoldier, I aſſure you that his title will avail nothing for his preferment, unleſs he acquires the knowledge requiſite in his profeſſion.

P. S. *In the King's own hand.* "As our young nobility in general never learn any thing, they are of courſe exceedingly ignorant. In England one of the King's ſons, wiſhing to inſtruct himſelf, has not ſcrupled to ſet out in the navy as a common ſailor. If any one of our men of faſhion ſhould by chance diſtinguiſh himſelf, and prove uſeful to his country, he will have no occaſion of pluming himſelf on his quality. Titles and birth are nothing elſe than vanity and folly. True merit is perſonal.

FREDERICK."

PARIS, *October* 20.

The Engliſh Captain Aſgill, who through the interceſſion of our court eſcaped death, to which General Waſhington had been obliged to condemn him by way of retaliation, is arrived in this capital, with his mother and his two ſiſters. They are to ſet out immediately for Fontainbleau to return their thanks to his Excellency Compte de Vergennes.

Yeſterday further experiments were made with the air balloons, when M. de Roſier, and a gardener, were elevated in one of them upwards of 300 feet.

LONDON. *November* 6.

Laſt Tueſday there was a numerous meeting of the Revolution Society, at the Paul's Head, Cateaton-Street, to celebrate in commemoration the anniverſary of King William the third. The number were about 300 perſons. Sir Watkin Lewis in the chair. Lord Surry on his right, and Mr. Adams, a member of the American Congreſs, on the left. Many loyal toaſts were drank. The King, the Conſtitution, and the Rights of the people. After this, Sir Watkin gave unanimity between America and Great-Britain. It was received with the loudeſt plaudits. Sir Watkin ſaid, that a MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS wiſhed to addreſs a few words to the gentlemen preſent.

Mr. Adams roſe, and in a very few words expreſſed the deſire which the United Colonies had to coincide in every thing that could advance mutual commerce.

Mr. Adams paid a compliment to the city of London in particular, and expreſſed his hopes that there might be an eternal bond of friendſhip between the two countries.

The commercial negociation now going on with America, is managed ſolely by the American commiſſioners, with the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

To prevent the many accidents that happen in cleanſing foul wells, through the badneſs of the vapour lodged at the bottom of them, a correſpondent recommends the following effectual method; let down an iron-pot with a few ounces of gun-powder in it, to the ſurface of the water, then toſs a ſhovel full of live coals into the well, ſome of which will probably fall into the pot, and ſet the powder on fire, the exploſion of which, will effectually diſpel the noxious damps, and thereby render it ſafe for the workmen to go down.

It muſt give every lover of ſcience pleaſure to hear that Mr. Thomas Harding of Meath-Street, Dublin, has after long and painful ſtudy, compleated an inſtrument, whch he terms the improved Odent, that will be of ſingular ſervice in ſurveying, navigation, and even aſtronomy. A correſpondent obſerves it will be doing the inventor the utmoſt injuſtice not to acknowledge his merit in the contrivance; which by a ſimple motion of the inſtrument, without any labour or trouble, expeditiouſly ſolves every caſe in plain and ſpherical trigonometry with the greateſt preciſion: Exhibits the difference of latitude and departure by having the courſe and diſtance at one view, as alſo the courſe, diſtance and difference of longitude, by having the middle latitude and departure. It is in ſhort, an epitome of volumes compriſing ſuch a multitude of figures in the compaſs of ten inches ſquare, as if diſtributed into ſheets would fill a folio book of 200 pages. Our correſpondent further informs us, that Mr. Harding preſented a model of this inſtrument to the Dublin Society in the year 1769, which though at that time imperfect, was greatly admired; the ſimplicity of its conſtruction and facility of its operation, gave general ſatisfaction—but the main point to render it extenſively uſeful being then undiſcovered, it could not be received without ſome exception. The inventor having long ſince remedied the defect, has by the aid of an ingenious artiſt given it the finiſhing ſtroke, and made it without flattery or oſtentation, the moſt perfect mechanical calculator that has been offered to the public.

PORTSMOUTH *(New-Hampſhire) January* 3.

We hear that the Hon. John Langdon, Eſq; has received a very polite letter by the packet, from his Excellency the Marquis de Caſtries, dated Verſailles the 9th of Auguſt, reſpecting the ſhip America, in which our great and good Ally the King of France, has denoted his great ſatisfaction.

BOSTON, *January* 12.

The ſhip Julius Cæſar, Captain Lee, ſailed from Cadiz for Newbury-Port, the firſt of November: On the ſecond of December in a violent gale of wind, ſprang a leak, which increaſed ſo faſt, that the next day the ſhip had nine feet water in her hold, which obliged Captain Lee to cut away his fore and main maſts, heave his cables and anchors overboard, together with part of the cargo conſiſting of wine, oil, raiſins, &c. ſhe had alſo 700 hogſheads of ſalt, which melted and was pumped out. —After 55 hours hard and inceſſant work at the pumps, the people happily freed her ſo far as to ſtop the leak, and ſoon after got up jury maſts, and proceeded for her intended port; but on the firſt inſt. in a violent ſnow ſtorm the wind at N. E. was caſt away at Truro, on the back of Cape-Cod; the ſhip ſtruck about 3 o'clock in the morning, and it is ſaid ſoon after beat to pieces.

The night following Capt. Callahan, in the brig Peace and Plenty, from London, for this port, who ſailed from thence the beginning of October, and put into Halifax to repair ſome damage, as lately mentioned in this paper, was alſo in the ſame violent ſtorm, caſt away about a mile from the Julius Cæſar. The veſſel, together with moſt of her valuable cargo, it is hoped will be ſaved, it is ſaid the ſhip ſtruck on the ſand at high water. Capt. Callahan had ſeveral ladies and a number of gentlemen on board, paſſengers, from London, who, we rejoice to hear, were, together with all the ſeamen of both veſſels, through the goodneſs of that Being, whom the winds and ſeas obey, happily ſaved from periſhing; though ſeveral of them were nearly exhauſted when they reached the ſhore.

The ſhip Revolution, Capt. Lapell, from Amſterdam, for this port, was caſt away on Plumb-Iſland, off Newbury, in the late ſevere ſtorm. Capt. Lapell died on his paſſage.

There are letters received by this ſhip, that make it certain, that the French Navy Bills of Exchange have lately been negociated in Amſterdam, at a diſcount of two and a half per cent.

It is ſaid that ſixteen veſſels have been caſt away on Cape-Cod within a few months: A greater number, for the time, than ever was known.

Tueſday laſt, was experienced in this and the adjacent towns, the ſevereſt ſtorm of rain, known, at this ſeaſon, for ſeveral years paſt. Providentially no great damage has been ſuſtained in any place in this commonwealth, that we have heard from, ſince the ſtorm.

But, from Providence, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, we are told, that they ſuffered conſiderable loſs there in this ſtorm, by the bridges being entirely overflowed and carried away by the torrent of rain that fell there that day; ſeveral dwelling-houſes have alſo ſhared the like fatal cataſtrophe.

The following abſtract of a letter, ſays a correſpondent, deſerves to be printed in characters of Gold, ſecured in the richeſt Binding; which character, and Binding ſhould then be anointed with Cedar Juice to render them incorruptible.

From Frederick III, King of Pruſſia, to his Brothers

"I have ſurmounted all prejudices: I have looked upon Princes and relations as mere men. Far from being ſeduced by domination, far from idolizing my anceſtors, I have boldly blamed vice in them, becauſe it ought never to find an aſylum on the throne. I have praiſed virtue wherever I have found it, guarding at the ſame time againſt the enthuſiaſm it inſpires, to the end that pure and ſimple truth might reign throughout my hiſtory."—[*This hiſtory is a new edition of his Majeſty's Memoirs of the houſe of Brandenburgh.*]

We are requeſted to publiſh the names of the paſſengers who periſhed on board Captain Martin's ſchooner, lately loſt back of Cape-Anne, viz.—Mr. Brown, Mr. Whales, and Doctor Alexander Morehead, all of Annapolis.

Jan. 15. An extract of a letter from London, dated the 22d of November, ſays, "Capt. Hayden

from America, is loſt, ſhip and cargo, on the Goodwin Sands, and every ſoul on board periſhed.—Mrs. Hayley, a political lady, has bought the late Delaware frigate, calls her the United States, and ſails for Boſton the 20th of March."

NEW-YORK, *February* 3.

Yeſterday arrived the French Packet Le Courier de New-York, from L'Orient, and anchored off Sandy-Hook: The launch came up in the afternoon for a pilot, but on account of the ſtormy weather it is ſuppoſed ſhe could not return to the ſhip. This packet ſailed from L'Orient the 15th of December.

The following gentlemen are choſen by the legiſlature to repreſent this State in the Congreſs of the United States: Hon. Major-General M'Dougall, John Lanſing, jun. Ephraim Paine, Walter Livingſton, and Charles De Witt, Eſquires.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated December 7, received laſt night, by the Courier de New-York.

"Mankind had never gone ſo far in natural philoſophy as they have lately. The original invention of Meſſieurs Montgolfiers is daily brought to a higher degree of perfection. The following detail will, I hope, ſufficiently prove it: Meſſieurs Charles and Roberts, two celebrated academicians, have formed an aeroſtatic globe, which is covered in ſuch a manner as to be proof againſt winds, rain, and every other injury of the elements. Beneath this globe they have fixed a moſt ſuperb vehicle, in which ſeveral perſons may ſit with eaſe, carry proviſions, teleſcopes, a ſmall furnace neceſſary to feed the globe, and the proper pumps intended to diminiſh or to increaſe the quantity of their gaz; thus prepared, they aſcended the other day from the center of the Tuilleries to an amazing height, in the preſence of an immenſe number of ſpectators: They came down again to within 15 feet of the ground, converſed with the people and proceeded up again, ſometimes accelerating, ſometimes diminiſhing their ſpeed, to ſhew that they could perfectly command the velocity of this machine. I was there, but words cannot expreſs the ſingular mixture of terror and admiration which filled my mind, as well as the innumerable crowd which filled not only the gardens, but covered the roofs of all the adjacent houſes. After having deſcended four times, perceiving that a briſk wind ſprung up from the north, they took leave of us, and told us that they intended to ſpend the night at ——, 31 miles diſtant from Paris. After having raiſed themſelves to a height ſuperior to that of any of the ſteeples, we ſaw them traverſe the whole city, wafted by the winds; and we ſince learnt that in a very little time they alighted at their intended deſtination. Like mariners they make uſe of a fair wind to proceed on their journey—The firſt ever undertaken in ſo new a machine, and executed in that element. In my next I will not fail to inform you of the time they employed."

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 5.

The ſhip Commerce, Captain Truxton, arrived at Dover in England, the 21ſt of November laſt, having had a paſſage of 23 days from this port.

A London paper of the 9th of October, has the following paragraph: "When Waſhington's circular letter was read, a few days ſince, at a coffee-houſe not very diſtant from the royal exchange, every hearer was full of the writer's praiſes, the compoſition was ſaid to be equal to any thing of ancient and modern date."

The legiſlature of New-Jerſey, at their laſt meeting, has paſſed an act, entitled, an act for raiſing a revenue of thirty-one thouſand two hundred and fifty-nine pounds five ſhillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpoſe of paying the intereſt and principal debts due from the United States, agreeable to a recommendation of Congreſs of the eighteenth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and for appropriating the ſame.

The general aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland have publiſhed for conſideration, an act authoriſing the manumiſſion of negroes, and for the gradual abolition of ſlavery. This act is on the ſame liberal plan, as the law lately paſſed in this ſtate for the like purpoſe.

Feb. 7. At a meeting of the ſtockholders of the bank of Pennſylvania, on Thurſday the 5th inſtant, the following gentlemen were choſen directors: Edward Shippen, Samuel Howell, John Bayard, Archibald M'Call, John Steinmetz, Samuel Pleaſants, William Moore, Tench Coxe, George Emlen, George Mead, Jeremiah Warder, Joſeph Swift, and Jacob Morgan, junior; who at the firſt meeting elected Edward Shippen, Eſq; preſident.

"The accouuts from the Eaſt-Indies (ſays the Boſton Gazette of the 15th ult.) appeared to be important indeed, and plainly ſhew, that had the late war continued, moſt of the Britiſh poſſeſſions would have been in great danger of being wholly loſt as well as their armies captured. The arms of France and their allies, were perhaps never ſo victorious in the eaſt, both by ſea and land, as they have been during the late war."

Feb. 10. Accounts received ſince our laſt, mention the following arrivals in Delaware bay:

Ship Maria, Kelly, from Amſterdam.
Brig Alexander, Gilpin, from Cape Francois.
A ſloop from Bermuda.
A ſchooner unknown.

Captain Bull is arrived in the Cheſapeake from Bremen.

A brig from London is aſhore at Lynhaven bay; the veſſel loſt but part of the cargo ſaved.

The ſhip Minerva, Cole, is arrived in the Cheſapeake from Cadiz.

The brig Suſannah, Stroker, from Charleſtown, and a ſhip from Virginia, are arrived at Amſterdam.

Feb. 18. This morning the Aſſembly debated upon the admiſſion of theatrical entertainments in this city, when it was carried in the negative by a conſiderable majority.

The wardens of the port of Philadelphia have again fixed lights in the light-houſe on Cape-Henlopen. And in future, the greateſt attention will be obſerved in rendering ſo neceſſary and important a directory both uſeful and ſatisfactory to navigators.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 19.

The legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Hampſhire have paſſed an act for granting to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, certain impoſts and duties upon foreign goods imported into that ſtate, and for the purpoſe of paying the principal and intereſt of the debt, contracted in proſecution of the late war with Great-Britain.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated November 20, 1783.

"I ſaw yeſterday the firſt balloon, carrying ſome men, who ſailed truly and without any other ſupport in the air. It roſe to the height of about 3000 feet, and it traverſed in 20 minutes a ſpace of 5000 yards, having ſet out from the Palace La Meute and arrived on the new Boulevards oppoſite the ſtreet St. Jaques. There they deſcended, for it appears they had not the faculty to direct their courſe, but to riſe and deſcend as they choſe it. They had ſtill two thirds of the materials they were provided with, in order to fill the balloon with new inflammable air; therefore, upon a moderate calculation, they would have been able to go three times farther than they really went, that is to ſay about ſix ſmall leagues. The wind was weak and northweſt. When they deſcended they ſaid that they had never been ſo hungry in their lives, and that they had been aſtoniſhed at the awful ſilence which reigned in the high regions."

ALEXANDRIA, *February* 26.

The Ship Sampſon, Capt. Joſeph Greenway, from this Port, with Tobacco for Amſterdam, ſtruck on the Goodwin Sands on the 16th of November laſt, and by the Violence of the Weather, ſoon beat to Pieces:—The Captain and Crew, after ſuffering extreme Hardſhips during a Day and Night, on Part of the Wreck, which was driven into the North-Sea, were miraculouſly and providentially ſaved (except one of the People) by a French Fiſherman, who, at the Riſk of his Life, in a mountainous Sea, took them on board his Boat, and landed them ſafe at Dunkirk.

Laſt Sunday, in the Afternoon, as a Man was coming over Potomack, from Maryland to this Town, with three Horſes, two of the Horſes broke in, and were loſt. The Man with Difficulty ſaved his Life.

TO BE SOLD,

A *Valuable* NEGRO WENCH, *about* 18 *years of Age, has had one child, is very ſtout and hearty, and fit for houſe or plantation work.——Corn, wheat, flour, tobacco or caſh, will be received in payment, and credit given till the firſt of November next.——Inquire of*

ROBERT ADAM.

Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1784.

Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1784.

WAS *left in my care on the* 28*th of October laſt, by a perſon unknown,* a dark bay HORSE, *about* 15 *hands high, ſix years old, has no perceivable brand, was in bad order, and had a ſore back.—The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in four weeks from this date, to pay expences.*

SAMUEL COLLARD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Sale of a Number of very valuable BOOKS will commence To-Morrow Evening, at 4 o'Clock, at the Printing-Office, and to be continued on every Friday and Saturday Evenings till the whole are ſold.—Among them are Stephani Theſaurus Linguæ Latinæ, and ſeveral of the Claſſics; Rapin's Hiſtory of England; Monthly Reviews, &c.

February 26, 1784.

Alexandria, February 26, 1784.

THE *Public is hereby informed, that a* GRAMMAR-SCHOOL *has been lately opened in this Place, by the Rev.* WILLIAM M'WHIR, *a Gentleman well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, together with the ſeveral other Branches of Literature, uſually included in a claſſic Education.—The Subſcribers having engaged him in this Undertaking, and finding his Abilities and Succeſs fully anſwerable to the good Character, by which he was introduced to them, they cannot but think the School, under his Care, an Object worthy of more public Notice and Encouragement; and accordingly with Pleaſure and Confidence, ſolicit the Patronage of the Friends of Learning in general, and eſpecially of thoſe in this Town and the neighbouring Country, who have Children to educate, and who, it is hoped, will feel themſelves particularly intereſted in its Eſtabliſhment and Succeſs. In order to give Stability to the Inſtitution, and to add to its Credit and Uſefulneſs, the Government of it will be ſhortly veſted in a Board of Truſtees, or Viſitors, conſtituted on the moſt liberal Principles; under whoſe Direction, capable Teachers, when needed, may be employed, frequent Examinations and Exhibitions held, and ſuch other Meaſures purſued, as may appear to them beſt adapted to excite a laudable Emulation among the Youth, and to favour their Progreſs in their Studies.*

The French Language is alſo taught here by Monſ. DELARUE, *whoſe Qualifications, as a Teacher, and the Reputation which he has hitherto ſuſtained in that Capacity, juſtly entitle him to be employed by thoſe who wiſh to obtain an accurate Acquaintance with a Language, that is not only to be conſidered as a very ornamental Part of a polite Education, but is daily becoming a more important Accompliſhment of the Man of Buſineſs, eſpecially in the mercantile Line.*

An Engliſh Maſter is at preſent much wanted in this Town, and a Perſon in that Character, coming well recommended, both for his Abilities and Morals, will meet with proper Encouragement.—If, beſides teaching Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, he can alſo undertake to inſtruct thoſe who deſire it, in the Engliſh Grammar, Book-Keeping, Navigation and Surveying, he will be the more acceptable to many of his Employers, and find it conducive to his own Intereſt.—When a Perſon, thus qualified, can be procured and eſtabliſhed here, the Schools will then be united (if the Meaſures ſhould prove agreeable to thoſe concerned in them) under the ſame Government, and ſuch Arrangements made with reſpect to the Hours of Study, that Scholars may have the Opportunity of purſuing, at the ſame Time, different Branches of Learning, under the Inſtructions of the ſeveral Teachers, whom it may be thought proper for them to attend. Such a Regulation, it is conceived, will be attended with ſome important Advantages, particularly to the induſtrious Youth, who are deſirous of making the moſt profitable Improvement of their Time, and of acquiring an Education on as extended a Scale as poſſible.

Good Accommodations may be procured for Scholars coming from a Diſtance; and the Expence of Boarding and Tuition, will be made as moderate as the Circumſtances of the Times and the Place will allow.

ROBERT M'CREA,
JOSIAH WATSON,
JESSE TAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A *Valuable PLANTATION, in the County of Loudon, whereon the late* ANDREW ADAM *lived, containing about* 600 *acres, two thirds of which is cleared, ſituated between Gooſe-Creek and Leeſburg, about three miles from the latter, and convenient to four merchant mills; and has on it a very good ſtream, on which was formerly a merchant mill, but ſuffered to go down for want of repair.——There is cleared and in graſs about* 70 *acres of very good meadow, which for ſometime paſt has been neglected, but may eaſily be put in good order; about two thirds of the place is cleared, and in good order for wheat or other ſmall grain; alſo* 400 *very fine bearing fruit-trees, equal to any in the State, either for keeping or cyder, twenty or thirty hogſheads of which may be made yearly, as there is a good cyder mill, and the orchard ſeldom fails bearing; there is a good framed barn on the premiſes, and no other improvements of conſequence, ſo the purchaſer may for them form his own plan; the ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and has a ſpring of very fine water thereon.—One third of the purchaſe-money will be expected on confirming the bargain, and a reaſonable time allowed for the other two thirds, on giving bond with ſecurity, and paying intereſt regularly.—The premiſes may be viewed by applying to Mr.* FRANCIS ELGIN, *at preſent on the place; and for further particulars, inquire of the the Subſcriber, living near Alexandria.*

ROBERT ADAM.

Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1784.

WANTED,

TWO or Three good JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.——Generous Wages and conſtant Employ will be given.——Apply to

WILLIAM DUVALL.

Alexandria, February 5.

POETRY.

On the DEITY.

A GOD there is, the whole creation tells;
Th' impreſt idea on our reaſon dwells.
In vain the atheiſt, with his florid lines,
Dazzles the croud, and with th' unthinking ſhines;
His proofs, like bubbles on a rainy day
That o'er the water's trembling ſurface play,
On the leaſt touch, their emptineſs expoſe,
And ſhew on air their ſlender convex roſe.
Avaunt, ye ſlaves, vile lumber of the land,
Offspring of night, an inauſpicious band:
O fly from us, and there your rites maintain
Where darkneſs, chance, and elder chaos reign:
Reverſe of ſenſe, and to religion foes;
Let theſe for you a trinity compoſe.
With hymns infernal let your alters ring,
And to theſe darling gods loud hallelujah's ſing.
Should you demand evincing proofs below,
That God's exiſtence manifeſtly ſhow;
Earth, ſea, and air, his greateſt work in man
View well,---then doubt a Godhead if you can.
His pow'r gives life, leads on the rolling years,
And, in each act, each object plain appears;
Gleams in the colours of the wat'ry bow,
Falls in ſoft fleeces of deſcending ſnow;
With hoary honours ſilvers o'er the woods,
And freezing, chains the current of the floods.
His pow'r when low'ring winter creeps away,
Joys in the fields, and bids the world be gay;
Diſpenſes verdure to the blooming bow'rs,
Decks all the meads, and paints the ſpringing flow'rs.
From his command, one univerſal ſoul
Breathes in each reptile, animates the whole;
Smiles in the morning, bluſhes in the noon,
Swells in the waves, and glitters in the moon:
Flies on the winds, and in the lightning plays,
Glows in the ſun, and lights the comet's blaze.
From him comes friendſhip, concord, peace and love;
All comes from him, in him all beings move."

From WILLIAMSON'S LIVERPOOL ADVERTISER, *September* 18, 1783.

A Deſcription of the City of ALGIERS, againſt which the SPANIARDS *have ſent out a numerous Fleet; with an Account of its Situation, Inhabitants, Laws, &c.*

THIS place, which for ſeveral ages hath braved the greateſt powers of Chriſtendom, is not above a mile and a half in circuit, though computed to contain above 2000 Chriſtian ſlaves, 15000 Jews, and 100,000 Mahometans, of which only thirty (at moſt) are Renegadoes. It is ſituated upon the declivity of a hill, that faceth the north and north-eaſt; whereby the houſes riſe ſo gradually over each other, that there is ſcarce one in the whole city, but what, in one or other of thoſe directions, hath a full view of the ſea. The walls are weak and of little defence, unleſs where they are further ſecured by ſome additional fortification. The Caſſaubah, which is built upon the higheſt part of the city and makes the weſtern angle of it is of an octogonal figure, each of the ſides in view having port-holes or embraſures. The north angle (Bab el Wed) the gate of the river; and the ſouth angle near Bab Azoone, are each of them guarded with a ſmall baſtion. (Bab Jiddeed) The new gate, lying between Bab Azoone and the Caſſaubah, hath a ſquare upright battery; and betwixt the Caſſaubah and Bab el Wed are ſome jettings out of the wall, with port-holes, but with few cannon. The ditch, which formerly ſurrounded the city, is almoſt entirely filled up. (Now repaired and fortified.)

From Bab el Wed and Bab Azoone to the Caſſaubah, the diſtance each way is about three furlongs in an aſcent of fifteen or twenty degrees. Betwixt Bab el Wed and the ſandy bay, that lyeth a furlong from it to the N. W. is the caſtle of Sitteet Akoleet, built for the moſt part in a regular manner, and very capable of annoying an enemy, both in their landing, and in lodging themſelves afterwards in the Ba hyras, as they call the adjacent plains and gardens. Half a mile to the weſt of Bab Azoone is the Ain Rebat, where there is likewiſe another ſandy bay with Ba hyras; betwixt which and Algiers the road is more ſtraight and rugged than at Bab el Wed, though, in the narroweſt part of it, where is a caſtle for its ſecurity, thirty men may march in front.

Both theſe bays, with their reſpective Ba hyras are overlooked by a ridge of hills, lying nearly upon a level with the Caſſaubah. Two well built caſtles are placed upon it, one of which, called from its five acute angles, the Caſtle of the Star, is within a furlong of the Caſſaubah, and commandeth the ſandy bay and Ba hyras at Bab el Wed: The other, called the Emperor's Caſtle, at half a mile's diſtance, hath a full command of the ridge, the Caſtle of the Star, and the ſandy bay and Ba hyras towards Ain Rebat.

Beyond the Ba hyras of Bab el Wed, as far as Ras Acconnatter, the ſhore is made up of rocks and precipices: But to the eaſtward of Algiers, from Ain Rebat, round a large bay to Temendfuſe, a league beyond the river Haratch, the ſhore is acceſſible in moſt places. The Emperor Charles V, in his unfortunate expedition A. D. 1541, againſt this city, landed his army at Ain Rebat, where there ſtill remaineth a fragment of his pier. The better likewiſe to ſecure a correſpondence with his fleet, and to ſuccour his troops in their intended approaches towards the city, he poſſeſſed himſelf of the ridge I have been deſcribing where he laid the foundation and built the inner part of the caſtle, called after his name.

Towards the ſea it is better fortified, and capable to make a more ſtrenuous defence. For the embraſures, in this direction, have all braſs guns and in good order. The battery of the Mole Gate upon the eaſt angle of the city, is mounted with long pieces of ordnance, one of which hath ſeven cylinders, each of them three inches in diameter. Half a furlong to the W. S. W. of the harbour, is the battery of Fiſher's Gate, or (Bab el Bahar) the gate of the ſea, which conſiſting of a double row of cannon, commands the entrance into the port, and the road before it.

The port is of an oblong figure, a hundred and thirty fathoms long, and eighty broad. The eaſtern mound of it, which was formerly the iſland, is well ſecured by ſeveral ſtrong fortifications. The Round Caſtle (built by the Spaniards whilſt they were maſters of the iſland) and the two remote batteries (erected within this century) are ſaid to be bomb proof; and have each of them their lower embraſures mounted with thirty-ſix pounders. But the middle battery, which appears to be the oldeſt, is of the leaſt defence.

The hills and vallies round about Algiers are every where beautified with gardens and country ſeats, whither the inhabitants of better faſhion retire during the ſummer ſeaſon. The country ſeats are little white houſes, ſhaded by a variety of fruit trees and ever-greens, whereby they afford a gay and delightful proſpect towards the ſea. The gardens are well ſtocked with melons, fruits and pot-herbs of all kinds; and what is chiefly regarded in theſe hot climates, each of them enjoys, as well as the city, a great command of excellent water, from many rivulets and fountains.

On the banks of the river Haratch, four miles to the S. E. of Algiers, ſtood Sala, or old Algiers, and over this river was once a bridge at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea. About ſix miles weſt of the city is the river Ma ſaffran, as large as two of the Haratch.

The government of the Algerines, which differeth little from that of Tunis, conſiſts of the Dey, and a common council, compoſed of the thirty Yian Baſhees, though the Mufti, the Cady, and the whole ſoldiery ſometimes, are called upon to aſſiſt. All affairs of moment ought to be agreed upon by this aſſembly, before they paſs into laws. But for ſome years there hath been little account made of this body; and they have been convened only to conſent to meaſures before concerted in the cabinet council. As the Dey is choſen out of the army, each order, even the moſt inferior, having an equal right and title to that dignity, every bold and aſpiring ſoldier, though taken yeſterday from the plow, may be conſidered as heir apparent to the throne, and lyeth under no neceſſity to wait till ſickneſs or old age remove the preſent incumbent: It is enough that he is able to protect himſelf with the ſame ſcymitar, which he hath had the hardineſs to ſheath in the bowels of his predeceſſor; rarely one in ten having the fortune to die without a muſket ball or ſcymitar. However, this factious and diſcontented humour ſeems, at preſent, to be ſomewhat purged and allayed, by the many ſeaſonable executions that have been lately made of theſe aſpiring members.

In the ordinary diſtribution of juſtice, there is in this, as in all other Turkiſh governments, an officer whom they call a Cady, who is obliged to attend at the court of juſtice once or twice a day, where he hears and determines the ſeveral ſuits and complaints that are brought before him. But as bribery is too often charged upon the Cady, all affairs of moment are laid before the Dey or maſter of the horſe. At all theſe tribunals the cauſe is quickly decided, nothing more being required than the proof of what is alledged; ſo that a matter of debt, treſpaſs, or of the higheſt crimes, will be finally decided, and the ſentence executed in leſs than an hour.

In caſes of debt, the debtor is uſually detained in priſon, till the (Chouſes) bailiffs have ſeized upon his effects and ſold them. If the ſale amounts to more than the debt, then the overplus is returned; if it comes ſhort he is notwithſtanding releaſed, and no future demands are made upon him. Leſs offences are puniſhed with the baſtinado: The offender is to receive ſo many ſtrokes (ſometimes two or three hundred) on his buttocks or the ſoles of his feet, with ſticks of the thickneſs of ones little finger. But in greater crimes, particularly for unnatural luſt, not only the parts already mentioned, but the abdominal muſcles likewiſe are to be chaſtiſed; a puniſhment which is generally attended with death. For clipping or debaſing the public coin, the old Egyptian puniſhment is inflicted, which is to cut off the hands of the tranſgreſſor. Whatſoever Jew or Chriſtian ſubject is guilty of murder or any other capital crime, he is to be carried without the gates of the city, and burnt alive: But the Moors and Arabs are either impaled for the ſame crime, or hung up by the neck, over the battlements of the city, or elſe thrown upon the hooks that are fixed in the walls below, where ſometimes they hang in the moſt exquiſite agonies and torments, 30 or 40 hours, before they expire. The Turks are not puniſhed in public, like other offenders; but are out of reſpect to their characters, ſent to the houſe of the Aga, where, according to the quality of the miſdemeanor, they are baſtinadoed or ſtrangled. Out of modeſty likewiſe to the ſex, when the women offend, they are not expoſed to the populace, but ſent to ſome private houſe of correction; or if the crime is capital, they are then tied up in a ſack, carried out into the ſea, and drowned. The weſtern Moors ſtill uſe the barbarous puniſhment of ſawing aſunder the tranſgreſſor; for which purpoſe they prepare two boards, of the ſame length and breadth with the unfortunate perſon, and having tied him betwixt them, they proceed to the execution, by beginning at the head.

TO BE SOLD,
By ROBERT ALLISON,
At his Store in King-Street, Alexandria, for CASH, TOBACCO, HEMP or FLOUR, the following GOODS, Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, *ſhalloons, durants, calamancoes, coat and veſt buttons, ſleeve ditto, twiſt, ſewing ſilk, knives and forks, cutteau and pen knives, butchers ditto, womens' ſciſſors, ſteel ſnuffers, awls, ſhoe and knee buckles, watch chains and ſeals, lead pencils, pewter table and tea ſpoons, beſt London pins, ink-pots, ink-powder, ſnuff-boxes, plain and figured ribbons, cambrick, Dutch cord, coloured jeans, nankeens, white and coloured threads, corded muſlin, bonnet ſilk, white caſſimir, wafers, ſealing-wax, womens' gloves, plain and ſpotted gauze, ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, coarſe and fine Dutch linen, doulaſs, Ruſſia ſheeting, checks, ſtripes, Dutch caſtor hats, beer cocks, Dutch quills, writing-paper, ſtock and pad locks, bridles, ſaddle-cloths and houſings, an aſſortment of tin ware, nails, hammers, gimlets, muſtard in bottles, 6d. nails, hilling-hoes, braſs kettles, cupboard and cheſt hinges, carpenters rules, Muſcovado ſugar, hyſon, green and bohea teas, &c.*

Said ALLISON has alſo for ſale ſeveral LOTS of Ground on Wolf and Fairfax Streets.——Alſo a likely Negro WOMAN and CHILD, for Want of Employment.

February 3, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,
At Public Vendue, at Shooter's-Hill, in the Neighbourhood of Alexandria,

ALL *the perſonal Effects belonging to the Eſtate of* JOHN MILLS, *Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of Negroes, Stock, very valuable and elegant Houſhold Furniture, Books, Wearing-Apparel, and ſundry farming Utenſils, &c. &c.——The Stock, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, and Sheep, to be ſold on Saturday the 28th Inſt.——The Negroes, and all the Furniture and moveable Effects, on Friday the 19th of March next.——The Sale will begin on each of thoſe Days at 10 o'Clock A. M. and continue reſpectively until all are ſold.——Six Months Credit will be given for all Sums above Five Pounds, on giving Bond with good Security to bear Intereſt from the Day of the Sale, if not paid at the Time the Money ſhall become due.*

All Creditors of the late JOHN MILLS, *Eſq; are requeſted, as ſpeedily as poſſible, to bring in their Claims duly authenticated to the Subſcribers, in order that proper Meaſures may be taken to diſcharge them; and all Perſons indebted to his Eſtate are earneſtly required to make immediate Payment, as the Circumſtances of the Eſtate will not poſſibly admit of any Indulgence being given.*

The Subſcribers will alſo Let, for One Year, the Manſion-Houſe of the late JOHN MILLS, *Eſq; with about Twenty Acres of improved Land adjoining, ſo well known for its beautiful Situation, and the abſolute Perfection of the Plan, in which Elegance and Conveniency are ſo happily united.——Any genteel Family, deſirous of living in this Part of the Country, cannot be more agreeably accommodated than in a Reſidence at Shooter's-Hill.*

ROBERT T. HOOE,
CHARLES SIMMS,
WILLIAM BROWN, } *Adminiſtrators.*

Alexandria, February 18, 1784.

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